

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1863.

VOLUME 2 NUMBER 21

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Six Months	7.50	15.00	22.50	30.00	37.50	45.00	52.50	60.00	67.50	75.00	82.50	90.00	97.50	105.00	112.50	120.00	127.50	135.00	142.50	150.00
One Year	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00	200.00

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY ROSS & ROSSER.

Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, KY., NOVEMBER 5, 1863.

Didn't Mean It.

Yes! I know I said I loved you; But, Tom, I didn't mean it—I was joking all the time; And you surely must have seen it. But if you will not sit so close, And behave yourself right well, Before you go away to-night, I have a secret Tom, to tell.

Tom, I went walking yesterday With Mr. Phillip Ashe; He's a splendid, dashing fellow, With a love of a mountain; And he walks with such an air—Tom, I wish you could have seen it. If I had said that I loved him, Why perhaps, Tom, I might mean it.

Last Sunday night I went to church With a delightful creature; His face is white as any girl's, So perfect every feature; And he can sing, and dance and play, This charming Charles Green; And a girl who said that she loved him, Why surely, Tom, must mean it.

Tom, don't you know that it is wrong To fly in such a passion, And fume, and fret, and founce about In that unchristian fashion? Come here, Tom, and behave yourself! See how a secret by me, sir; I haven't told the secret yet—Come, guess what it can be, sir.

Still pointing, Tom! Ah you are vexed With all my idle chatter. Or what can make you look so sad? Tom, tell me what's the matter? Well, then, forget my silly tale! You know I didn't mean it; I was just joking, Tom, indeed; You surely must have seen it.

New, Tom, don't squeeze me quite so tight; But leave a little breath; So I can tell that secret, Tom, Before I'm hugged to death. Darling, I love you as my life! Ah! Tom, you must have seen it; See, I am conquered now at last! And, Tom, indeed I mean it!

A Kiss Upon the Sky.

Let poets sing of Eastern climes, And golden sunset hours; Of shady nooks, And bubbling brooks, Of moon-lit fountains; Yet still to me More sweet shall be A joy no wealth can buy, A pair of peering cherry lips To kiss upon the sky.

Oh, let them build their lofty rhyme As e'en so e'er they may; But give me still—If you will—Another word to say; Now here to all, Tall, fat or small, I vow I'd rather die Than miss the bliss that's in a kiss When taken on the sky.

REFLECTION.—As we look back on our past lives, we regret many a bargain we have made and many a step we have taken. Here we went too fast, and there too slow; one day we lost by our folly, and the next by our pride and extravagance. In reviewing the past, we thus see the cause for repentance.

But there is one thing that we are never sorry for, let us live as long as we may—we never mourn a correct and virtuous life. When pillowed for the night, we have no reproach for a good deed or a kind suggestion. When the world has no attractions for us—when its prospects and its glories are fading from our gaze, and the visions of an eternal state are bursting upon us, it is then we love to think of an honest and upright life. Who, with the hour of death in view, would perform a wicked act? One hour of serious reflection will unfurl us for any vicious society or unholy career.

How strange it is that, amid the dying and the dead, mankind will so far forget themselves and their Creator, as to serve a career of folly and crime, when the best breath of disease may sweep them to destruction.

How THE NEW ENGLAND STATES FILL THEIR QUARTERS OF TROOPS.—The seventh company (D) of the First Connecticut Cavalry Regiment was mustered into the service last week in Baltimore. The company is composed of twelve companies from the New England States, and the soldiers are now accepted by the Administration as part of the quota which the State of Connecticut was called upon to furnish. Here is a beautiful picture of Puritan patriotism!

An Adventure.

I never attended but one temperance lecture, said our friend, with a peculiar smile, and I don't think I shall attend another.

You probably found it dry? Well, yes—but that isn't it. The lecture was well enough, but I got into such an awful scrape after it was over, that I never think of temperance meetings without a shudder. I'll tell you about it. It was in Jersey City, where I was something of a stranger, and the night was one of the worst of the season—Boreas howl! It was enough to take your breath away. Well, sir, the lecture was over, and making my way through the crowd, I lingered in the doorway, contemplating the awful scene, when somebody took my arm.

Where have you been? said the sweetest voice in the world. I have been looking for you everywhere.

Very much surprised I turned my head and saw—but I can't describe her! It makes me mad to think how prodigiously pretty she was!

With her left hand she leaned on my arm; she was arranging her veil with her right, and did not notice my surprise.

You have been looking for me? I faltered.

Come let us go home, was her reply, pressing my arm.

A thrill went to my heart. What to make of my lady's address I did not know; but she was too charming a creature for me to refuse to accompany her. We started off in the midst of the tempest, the noise of which prevented any conversation. At length she said with a scream—

Put your arm around me, I shall blow away!

I need not describe to you my sensation, as I pressed her to my side and hurried on. It was very dark; nobody saw us, and allowing her to guide my steps. I followed her motions through two or three short streets, until she stopped before an elegant mansion.

Have you your key? she asked.

My key! I stammered, there must be some mistake.

O, I have one.

And as she opened the door, I stood waiting to bid her good night, or to have some explanation, when, turning quickly, she said:

How queer you act to-night? ain't you coming in?

There something very tempting in the suggestion. Was I going in? A warm house and a pretty woman were certainly objects of consideration; and it was dreary to think of facing the storm and seeing her no more.

It took me three-quarters of a second to make up my mind, and in I went. There was a dim light in the hall, and as my guide ran rapidly up stairs, why, I thought I could do nothing better than run up too, I followed her into a very dark room.

Look the door, John, she said.

Now, as if I had been the only John in the world, I thought she knew me. I felt for the key, and turned it in the lock without hesitation, wondering all the while what was coming next. Then an awful suspicion of some thing horrid flashed upon my mind, for I have often heard of infatuated men being lured to their destruction by pretty women, when my lady struck a light—

Then—being an excessively modest man—I discovered to my dismay that I was in a bed-room—alone with a woman in a bed-room! I cannot describe my sensation. I said something; I don't know what it was, but the lady lighted her lamp, looked, stared at me an instant, turned as white as a pillow-case, and screamed—

Who are you? How came you here?—Gn! Quick—leave the room—I—thought you were my husband! and covering her face with her hands, she sobbed hysterically.

I was petrified. Of course I was quite as anxious to leave, as she was to have me. But in my confusion, instead of going out of the door, I unlocked another door and walked into a closet.

Before I could rectify my error there came a terrible thundering at the first door. The lady screamed; the noise increased; and I felt peculiar, knowing very well that now the lady's real husband was coming, and that I was in rather a bad fix.

Well, aware that it would not do to remain in the closet, and convinced of the danger of meeting a man who might fall into the vulgar weakness of becoming jealous, I was trying to collect my scattered senses in the darkness, when the lady rushed to me and whispered to me in a wild manner—

What shall I do? If you do not go, he will kill me!

O—hut consider—The thundering at the door drowned her voice—she drew in, I unlocked another door and walked into a closet.

Poland.

[From the Liverpool Courier, October 4.] History does not record any war undertaken for pure humanity. Occasionally a war has been waged for which humanity was a pretext, but underneath the cloak of philanthropy there the real motive—be it policy, ambition, or hatred. If ever a war should be waged on behalf of men and women suffering under the most inhuman tyranny, Poland must be its scene. The intelligence daily brought by the telegrams is absolutely sickening. Palaces plundered, houses burned, women outraged until death in convulsions, children tortured, these are the burdens of the telegrams. There is no gleam of mercy or common humanity. They who have fled from their native Poland to be out of the reach of contending parties, or of the executioners, are now required to return. If they do not return, want and beggary are to be their portions; if they do return, death is their destiny. If they attach themselves to the agents of the Czar, they are doomed by the national government. If they favor or seem to favor the insurgents, the ax, the gibbet, or the knout awaits them. It is treason to be neutral, and the penalty of treason is death. The prisons are crowded with victims, although daily fusillade thin their numbers.

Every morning unhappy men are led forth to execution guilty or not guilty. Examples of terror are needed, and perhaps the more innocent the victims the more likely are others to be terrified. So at least, thinks the Czar, who lashes Poland into insurrection by a whip of scorpions. If one-half the narratives of barbarous cruelty inflicted on the Polish people by the Czar's officers be true, then there are demons in human shape let loose to appal the world.

What is to be done? England will not go to war for the sake of Poland; France to have in Mexican politics, and will, perhaps, need her surplus force for a war against the United States; Austria will not take the initiative in action against Russia. The three Powers have agreed to wait for events; that is, for the depopulation of Poland and the utter ruin of a land bordering on civilized nations. They will wait for events; that is, for the sack of Warsaw. The impotence of the nations is mocked by the Emperor, whose tender mercies are cruel.

But the three Powers will write another letter. The letters previously transmitted to the Court of St. Petersburg have, we suppose, so greatly ameliorated the sufferings of the Poles, that another effort at composition should be made. The Czar, however, cut short the correspondence. He intimated that he desired no more letters. He does not understand words without deeds, and he despises those who show their teeth but never close them. The next letter is not to be addressed to the Czar. The diplomatic agents of the three allied powers will be informed of a fact which all Europe knows already. In sublime strains they will be taught that the treaties of 1815 are no longer binding.

The meaning of such an announcement is this: The Czar holds Poland on certain conditions secured by the treaty of 1815. These conditions he has violated, and therefore he has no right to Poland under the treaty.

How the Czar will mock such an impotent conclusion! He recently informed the Emperor of the French that he held Poland by right of conquest. He won it, he said, in 1812 from the Great Napoleon. He delivered Europe from the usurper, and seized Poland by the sword and by the lance. What cares he for the treaties of 1815? Cossacks are better than torn parchments. He does, by right of conquest, kill, burn, outrage and destroy, and will persist in doing so. It is vain to exhibit to the Czar a few shreds of a treaty, and to tell him that they are worthless. He is the strong man armed in possession and he defies the Western Powers, while he tramples upon all that men respect or venerate. A passing cloud would reflect the Czar more than the reading of an obsolete treaty.

Russia knows no law but that of brute force. He who would restrain her must beat her by sea or land. Strength with her supplants the place of justice, and terror is her only persuasion. Diplomatic correspondence with such a power is worse than useless. To prove to his own hordes how thoroughly he condemns the Allies, he redoubles his cruelties to the Poles after the receipt of a dispatch. What should be done is clear; the Asiatic should be driven from Europe. But who is to do it? England hesitates, Austria wavers, France waits; and meanwhile the Cossacks spread wreck and ruin, and outrage all that man reveres and woman guards.

We had better stop our ears and close our eyes to the sounds and sights of misery. From Poland come only mourning, lamentation, and woe. There is no deliverer, and the oppressors despise those who talk but will not act. The partition of Europe is branded as the shame of Europe. What shall we do? Shall we give to this abandoned of a hapless people to the barbarity of a madman?

HONORS OF WAR.—The struggle now going on upon this continent between millions of men, to settle the merest abstraction, is the saddest and most unnatural that ever cursed any people of any nation.

A happy and prosperous people are dragged to the lowest depths of degradation, in order to settle the status of the black race. This contest is killing mind and body. It deadens the kindness of human feeling; it nourishes a thirst for plunder; it indulges a license for outrage; it gives voices to oracles at which the heart of humanity grows sick.

The fusion of nations; the great progress of mechanical science; the influence of Christianity, had led us to hope that war had become an absurdity, but much more a civil war like this.

Two peoples of Anglo-Saxon race, who for nearly a century had achieved a name before the rising splendor of which the world turned pale, are now, by cannon shot and saber strokes, doing their very best to mutilate and destroy each other.

We are in the midst of a carnival of folly and crime.—George Gordon (O.) Argus.

The tears of affection are the dew-drops from the blue sky of the soul.

Cotton-Growing Abroad.

Ever since the commencement of the rebellion, Europeans have been putting forth every exertion to supply from other sources the deficiency in the American supply of cotton. These two years have done much to lead us to definite and positive conclusions in regard to the comparative productiveness of other fields, and the result cannot fail to be gratifying to our national pride.

British India, the West India Islands, Egypt, and Turkey have been successfully put to the test, and the most thorough experiments only prove more conclusively that in the future its supply of cotton from the new. The hiatus has not been filled, and there is not a single manufacturer in Europe who is not to-day fervently hoping that, in some way, the obtaining of American cotton may be resumed. English factories are quiet; French operatives are supported at the public expense, and Austria is threatened with financial ruin, and all for the want of American cotton.

Two years ago England pointed triumphantly to her possessions in India and claimed that they would soon be able to supply the cotton demand of the world. Experiments, thorough and convincing, have been made, and the claim no longer urged. India has a population of 180,000,000, and an area half as large as all Europe over the most of which cotton can be grown, but the obstacles to successful culture are serious if not insurmountable. The natives turn with reluctance from food crops upon which they rely, to something which requires more labor and more energy, and yields less immediate returns. Defects in both climate and soil render the yield less and the quality poorer than that grown in America. Not very much is known yet of cotton prospects in Africa, but enough to dispel all sanguine expectations that permanent relief may be expected from that quarter. The native negro evinces no aptitude for its cultivation, and prefers to deal in palm oil, which yields returns with much less effort. The prospect seems brighter in Egypt, for the country is unsurpassed in fertility, and its capacity seems to be limited only by the facilities for irrigation and the amount of labor at command. But the enterprise of the people sustained by their present Viceroy will do much to overcome these obstacles, and large numbers of American ploughs and cotton-gins have been sent to the land of the Pharaohs. But it will take years of time and millions of capital to accomplish there what can be easily done here, and America must still be considered the cotton-field of the world.

Russia and the United States.—A Parallel Drawn by a Republican.

We assure our readers that the following extract comes from no Democratic or anti-Administration print. It is a portrait drawn by a friendly hand to the Administration. It is taken from Harper's Weekly, one of the most ultra and intense Abolition prints in the country. It is intended to be kindly, but it is certainly a hard hit upon the Administration and its policy. It says:—*Cin. Enquirer.*

At the present time Russia and the United States occupy remarkably similar positions. A portion of the subjects of the Russian Empire, residing in Poland, have attempted to secede and set up an independent national existence, just as our Southern slave-owners have tried to secede from the Union and set up a Slave Confederacy; and the Czar, like the Government of the Union, has undertaken to put down the insurrection by force of arms. In that undertaking, which every Government is bound to make under penalty of national suicide, Russia, like the United States, has been thwarted and annoyed by the interference of France and England.

The Czar, like Mr. Lincoln, nevertheless perseveres in his purpose; and, being perfectly in earnest, and determined, has sent a fleet into our waters, in order that, if war should occur, British and French commerce should not escape as cheaply as they did in the Crimean contest. We run no similar risk of being blockaded in the event of war with England and France, and need not send our squadrons away; but still we are preparing, in our way, by the construction of fast cruisers and heavy iron-clads.

As a practical evidence of the injury inflicted upon our ocean commerce by the rebel privateers, it may be stated, on the faith of the Custom-house official returns at this port, that during the quarter, ending June 30, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations, the amount was \$55,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$82,000,000 under our flag, and \$30,000,000 under foreign nations. The tables in the course of two short years are thus completely turned against us. Another fact exemplifying the same humiliating truth, is this: In 1830, the whole number of Danish vessels arriving at the port of New York was but 12 vessels, measuring 2,013 tons; in 1861 32 vessels, measuring 6,232 tons; in 1862 32 vessels, measuring 10,252 tons; while for the expired portion of the current year the arrivals under that flag foot up 81 vessels, aggregating 22,777 tons. The same state of things is true of other flags, in proportion; though as regards the Danish vessels, it is a crumb of comfort to know that of the 81 entering the port this year, 20 of them were purchased by Danish merchants of American ship-builders or owners.—New York Correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Gen. Moorevich has given orders to transport all the small nobility in Lithuania to the remotest part of Russia, and as there entire villages occupied by this nobility, these villages are depopulated, and the inhabitants transported into the Oural or the Caucasus. The civil Governor of Wilna has, in pursuance of Moorevich's orders, instructed the military authorities to transport 10,000 of these nobles, guilty or innocent.—Exchange.

Is this one of the "many close points of resemblance between the United States and Russia" that we hear so much about at dinner-tables and in radical newspapers?

How to Treat Rebellions.—The Modern English Plan.

The Louisville Democrat talks sense, and utters truth in the following: "An English minister can look very calmly at rebellions. England has learned by bitter experience how to avoid them. That Government has skillfully avoided two or three rebellions in the last fifty or sixty years.—Reform bills, Catholic emancipation bills attest the wisdom of her rulers. They resist the popular demand heroically. We can't think of it; it will upset the whole British Constitution; let well enough alone. But louder and louder is the demand. Rulers begin to be alarmed. Lord Somebody must bring in a reform bill—damn the reformers—but the timbers of the ship of state begin to creak under the storm. Hark, do you hear that! Hurry the reform bill—make haste. The bill is passed, the storm is over, and all is right again. That is the way the long heads of England stop rebellions. They are not afraid of them now. They know how to stop them, and hence they look coolly at rebellions. England now keeps Canada by informing her that she can go if she feels like it; that she is more expensive than profit to the mother country now; whereas, Canada thinks the mother country too willing, and won't go."

As a contrast to these sensible views of the Democrat, we give the following from the Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer:

"A government that cannot try to save itself from disintegration, is a gigantic mockery and farce. No man will pretend to say that when Sumter was fired upon, this Government should have remained passive. If it had done so it would have been a hissing and bye-word through all the measureless ages of time."

The loss of territory is an evil, but it can be better borne than the total loss of republican institutions. Extent of territory would be too dearly purchased by the surrender of all that renders a government a boast, a pride or a blessing. The way to awe States from separation is to cultivate kindly feelings with the people of all of them, and render it a matter of pleasure and of interest for them to continue their relations with the Union. That government is the strongest, as well as the best, which rests upon the affections of the people. As to the firing upon Sumter, it no more changed the status of the question than the firing upon the Star of the West did when it was carrying relief to Sumter, in December, 1860. The question was one still for the statesman, and not for the soldier.

Seward has told us that, knowing that war was inevitable, he contrived that the rebels should commence it by firing upon Sumter. War might have been dictated by the feelings or the passions of the people, but they are unsafe and unreliable guides when cool judgment alone is required. The question was then and is: Is the policy of coercion and war expedient? The Democrat do not think it was or is, but believe it would only aggravate, even if successful, our national ills.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

From the Liverpool Courier.

A Russian Fleet at New York.

A Russian frigate arrived in New York a few weeks since. Her commander and his officers were ostentatiously feted. Their presence was made a political event, and it was openly stated that this ship was but the precursor of a larger force. The telegrams brought by the Atlantic, viz St. Johns, announce the arrival of two other Russian frigates, and the approach of five more. The Czar will then have a fleet of eight vessels of war in the harbor of New York.

What is the meaning of this formidable demonstration? Is it the precursor of the result of alliance between the United States and Russia? Was it designed, in case Messrs. Laird's steam rams put to sea, to pounce upon British ships bound to Canada. Or is this display only preliminary to an attack upon France and her forces in Mexico?

An alliance between the United States and Russia is the most natural thing in the world; they are congenial despots; they are alike in cruelty—they have each their Poland; their desires are similar. From the commencement of the civil war, language of the most courteous character has been adopted toward Russia by all classes of Republicans, and the presence of these frigates seems to be an earnest of what the Czar can do.

It may be suspected that the Washington Cabinet, a short time since, intended to declare war against England. There was an idea predominant in the United States that the Confederacy was on the point of ruin, and that the war would be over in a few days. Then the turn of England was to come. Fortune has not smiled upon the Federals. The Confederates have shown no signs of faltering or hesitation. A great battle has proved how formidable they are. Mr. Lincoln may have wisdom enough to engage in one war at a time. But the Russian frigates are in the harbor of New York, ready to take advantage of circumstances, and to capture British merchantmen the moment Mr. Lincoln finds it convenient to give the signal. If Russia has a fleet in the harbor of New York, we should have one also. Our force in the American waters is weak and should be strengthened. These Russian frigates have not been sent to New York without an object, and that object is not one friendly to England.

We are informed also that official intelligence had reached the Federal Cabinet to the effect that the British Government would not permit the steam rams to put to sea.—This created, it is said, a more kindly feeling toward England. It is very likely it did. Any illegal act of the British Government which has a tendency to favor the North would of course be well received by Northerners. If Earl Russell were to treat the Southern cruisers as pirates, if he sent the Warrior to assist General Gilmore in attacking Charleston, he would increase this "friendly feeling." The "friendly feeling," however, of an American mob is not very valuable or very durable. While this friendly feeling lasts, it would be well if Earl Russell would ask what brings a formidable Russian fleet to New York?

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A True Abolitionist.

The following beautiful specimen of philanthropy we take from the National Intelligencer:

These Abolitionists are the men who, a few years ago, when smothered on one cheek advised the turning of the other. They held themselves to be better than other men until they got power, when they seem to have neither sense nor humanity. This is the case with most men who set themselves up as better than mankind in general.

The reader may remember that we published, a week or two ago, an extract from a speech made by Col. Jennison, in which he said that he apprehended no difficulty in raising a new regiment for the border warfare between Kansas and Missouri, and that, after he had raised the requisite number of men, it would be easy for him "to raise hell." We also published, at the same time, his letter in reply to an applicant for the Chaplaincy of the regiment, in which he said that his men would have no need for a spiritual adviser, as they proposed to give more heed to their temporal than their eternal interests. This reply was deemed "terse" by the New York Independent. We suppose this same religious journal will be exceedingly pleased with the military policy of Jennison, as propounded in the following programme of his operation. (It is known that Col. Jennison is a "Radical Emancipationist," and all who do not approve of his contemplated proceedings are liable to be denounced as "traitors.")

"Do you suppose I will march into Missouri and ask them to take the path? No, not by a d—d sight. If they have protection papers I will hang them, for real Union men need no written proof of their loyalty. In my next proclamation I will say to every physically able-bodied man in the State of Missouri: 'You must fight for your homes or be put to death.' And the head of your columns will make the road so clear that no Copperhead shall see the tail end of the command. I put the negro on top and the traitor underneath. Every thing disloyal, from a Shanghai chicken up to a Durham cow, must be cleaned out. Adopt this policy, and there will be no Copperheads in Kansas. The Fifteenth will be filled three weeks from to-day. Its whole duty will be to kill rebels. [A voice:] Have you got the horses yet? I never had any trouble in the old Seventh in getting all the horses I wanted. All the trouble I ever had was in preventing the boys (and particularly old Parlee over there) from leading off six or seven. But my men mustn't take any thing that will not further the interests of their own regiment. Every man must, of course, be his own judge. This regiment will march with the revolver in one hand and the torch in the other. It will be organized on a military and patriotic, and not on a political basis. We carry the flag, kill with the saber, and hang with the gallows."

There are men in Missouri and out of it who approve of such an infuriated and remorseless warfare as this, and who denounce as "disloyal" all who do not hold a similar language of intermingled profanity and viciousness. They are the natural spawn of a revolutionary period, and it may be said of them, as of their prototypes in a former era, that they "grow drunk on blood to vomit crime," and the crimes they commit are committed in the name of "freedom," a goddess who is little honored by such votaries.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—With Gold at about 150 and Foreign Exchange from 160 to 165 and upward, we are continually told that our exports are exceeding our imports, and that, therefore, in our Foreign Trade, in a matter of balances, we are doing well. The following table tells the true tale:

Official statement of imports for the nine months of 1863, up to Oct. 1. \$187,838,684 Add 60 percent. (the average rate of foreign exchange) 82,903,329

Value of imports in greenback currency \$270,742,013 Exports of produce for nine months of 1863 129,344,427

Balance of trade against us \$141,397,586 Deduct our exports of specie for nine months 83,556,494

Over importations for 9 months \$57,841,090 Some of the journals offset our paper values here, against the specie we have to pay in Europe, for what we buy there; and hence these differences of statement. The true state of the case is in the figures above.—New York Express.

SOLDIERS AND ABOLITIONISTS.—The adopted citizens of Rhode Island are naturally disposed strongly to resent what they consider a breach of faith toward foreign-born volunteers, in the refusal of the State, at a recent election, to admit an amendment of the Constitution, conferring citizenship on them, such an inducement having been held out to promote volunteering. P. A. Sisson, Esq., of Providence, having been recently elected to the Colony of the Sanfield Guards, a military organization composed of adopted citizens, has sent the following declaration:

"To the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Private of the Sanfield Guards: 'Gentlemen: For the honor which you have conferred upon me by electing me to the Colony of the Guards, accept my most sincere thanks. 'Feeling keenly the insult which has been offered to my fellow-countrymen, who have been and are now honorably serving in the Army of the Union, their adopted country, and winning glory for Rhode Island, I should consider myself unworthy the name of a State which is too mean to keep its promises or reward its protectors. In declining the honor of being your Colonel, I again thank you. 'Yours sincerely, 'P. A. SISS

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Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - NOVEMBER, 5

The New York Democracy and Governor Bramlette.

We have already noticed the curious and extraordinary fact that some of the organs of the New York Democracy had invited Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, to speak in that State, and had extensively posted him in that connection. In view of his political principles and the manner of his election, this proceeding took the Democracy of the West by surprise, and we were curious to know what was considered Democracy and who were Democrats in New York?

The Louisville Democrat says of it: The Buffalo Courier announces that Governor Bramlette is to speak to the Democracy of that place, and adds, "Let us give Governor Bramlette a Democratic greeting. When a Democrat, invited to speak at a convention that nominated Bramlette, or whose committee nominated him, announced that he had always been a Democrat, marks of disgust and disturbance prevented the speaker from proceeding. He was told emphatically that it was not a Democratic meeting. The manner of conducting the elections in Kentucky, at which Bramlette was chosen Governor, is fresh in the recollection of the public. If Democrats tolerate such practices, it is well enough if they are bent. No party can do worse."

Governor Bramlette's speeches have been a strange medley. He disapproves sundry things in the Administration and the prosecution of the war, and then frames apologies for them, and comes out practically about as good a supporter of the present Republican Administration as any body.

A large number of his supporters could hardly tell whether they desired the Republicans to succeed in the late elections or the Democrats while one of their Members of Congress made speeches for Brough at Republican meetings. They are mighty in words about correcting evils by the ballot-box, but their party only must vote; and in a great contest they can't decide whether the ballot should be used to put down Republicans or Democrats. They have always doubts and scruples; can't see how they can choose. Next year these men will be puzzled. They would like to vote the Democratic ticket, but, if provided—ending in a resolution to prefer the Republicans upon the whole. They have power in Kentucky now by Federal bayonets, and must not be ungrateful for favors conferred. Yet they tell the world they are Democrats. Well, they are not of the old sort. They are the species called greenback Democrats.

The Democrat is the organ of the Douglas and Union Democracy of Kentucky.

Over thirty thousand conscripts from Virginia have been sent to the rebel army during the last twelve months.

Putting eagles on our coins has reflected little credit on the pluck of the national bird since the war begun, as they have all flown away.

A large part of the wealthy population of Nashville were under Breckinridge, in Bragg's army, at Chickamanga, and out of sixteen hundred under the General thirteen hundred were killed. Three-fourths of the ladies of the Episcopal Church are in mourning.

From the Democrat of Sunday.

Tobacco at Louisville.

Our tobacco year ended with yesterday. The sales at the different warehouses add up as follows:

Pickett.....16,073

Boone.....28,766

Ninth Street.....7,683

Louisville (in eight months).....4,130

36,712

It will be seen from the above that our sales for the year add up to 36,712 hhds.

The New York banks now hold 23 millions specie, which is ten millions less than last July. Mr. Chase's pile has increased more than as much.

It is stated in the National Intelligencer that the whole number of soldiers obtained under the late draft in Massachusetts was one thousand, eight hundred and thirty, all of whom were sent to swell the Army of the Potomac. What an enormous swell the swarms from Massachusetts must have produced!

New Hampshire is in a bad state. The Governor demands from the Administration five regiments from abroad, to enforce the draft. The Secretary of War refuses to grant the request, and the Governor refuses to proceed without them. What an united and happy people we are getting to be!

Ex-Colonel Tom Ford, of Ohio, who figured with Colonel Miles in the disgraceful surrender of Harper's Ferry, has recently settled down in a sixteen hundred dollar clerkship in the Department of the Interior.

There are strong hopes of fifty thousand hogheads of sugar being realized from this year's crop. A great falling off from upward of three hundred thousand hogheads, as in former years.

Most of the Bishops in France, following the example of Rome, have ordered public prayers for Poland.

The ill-fated "Great Eastern" steamship has been laid up indefinitely, and it is stated she is to be sold at auction.

The Holmes County (Ohio) Farmer, in speaking of the result of the late election, says, "We all have the consolation of knowing that Lazarus was ticked by the dogs and lived."

Philadelphia coined \$360,552 in gold September.

Interesting from the So. th.

[From the Atlanta Appeal.]

REBEL LOSS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

A correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says that the official report of our loss in killed, wounded, and missing in the battle of Chickamanga amounts to 17,999.

SLAVE REVOLT IN HANCOCK.

The reported insurrection of blacks in Hancock County seems to have been a more serious affair than first supposed. From trustworthy information communicated us quite a large number of negroes are implicated in the intended revolt. Their organization was complete, and officers chosen from that of Major General down to Corporal. The chief of the conspiracy is an artful and intelligent fellow, who was well qualified to be a leader of such a dangerous enterprise.

He was the Major General of the forces, and proceeded to Atlanta on business connected with the plot. The plan was laid to John Rosecrans when he arrived and capture Atlanta, after first killing off the old white men and women and children, and appropriating the young women as wives. To this they were put up by designing rascals from Lincolnland, who are now infesting the whole country. A number of the ringleaders of the plot have been arrested and lodged in the Hancock Jail, and with them the Major General, who was brought in from Atlanta.

On arriving at the jail and seeing his comrades 'cribbed,' he said to them scornfully, "You have played —, haven't you?" and then subsided into stumbly silence in reference to his object.

Judge Thomas has ordered an extra session of the Superior Court for the 3rd Monday of this month, to investigate the case and properly punish these misguided and desperate malcontents, if found guilty, as they are sure to be, from the disclosures already made. Let other communities take warning.—Macon Confederate, 14th.

THE FUNERAL OF A SLAVE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct 24]

Several days since a very likely slave woman of Mr. T. B. Rees died, and her funeral took place from the African Church, attended by an immense concourse of colored people. The master of the deceased caused to be provided a very handsome coffin, which was covered by bouquets and flowers, and the cortege to the grave was composed of thirty-three backs.

This was in Richmond, the capital of the Southern Confederacy, and in the midst of the "slave-driving aristocracy."

In the "contraband pens" near Washington, D. C., the capital of the United States, and the seat of the great "Emancipatorist party," a dozen wretched negroes die daily, and their only attendants to the grave are two living "contrabands," to carry the rough board box, and one with a spade to dig the hole. How looks the twopenny, and in which is the most humanity exhibited?

THE PRICE OF BEEF IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 21st, contains a correspondence between the butchers of Richmond and Chief Commissary of Virginia, in which the latter objects to a proposition by the butchers to pay as high as thirty-five cents per pound for cattle, when the Government is limited by law to the payment of only from sixteen to twenty cents, because it would deprive the armies in Virginia and the people out of Richmond of the ability to procure beef adequate to their wants, and would cause a monopoly of the supply by the butchers. It was finally concluded that the butchers should pay, as the maximum price for beef, twenty-five cents a pound gross, and should obligate themselves to retail it from their stalls at from forty to sixty cents net. The arrangement is heralded by the Richmond press as a god-send to the poorer classes, who will thus be enabled to have a taste of beef on the payment of forty cents a pound for the inferior qualities. A supply store is also proposed in Richmond, where food is to be deposited and sold to the needy at moderate rates, and several capitalists have signified their willingness to advance large sums of money to start the enterprise.

The Dispatch states that prison-room "is so much needed by Gen. Winder, and suitable houses are so very scarce, that he will probably be compelled to take the new Theater, Metropolitan Hall and the Varieties for his purposes. These buildings are large, and may be fitted up as prisons at comparatively small expense."

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT CHATTANOOGA.

The Richmond Dispatch has a regular correspondent with the army of Gen. Bragg, who writes under the signature "Sallust," with more than ordinary intelligence. In one of his late letters he describes the several fortifications at Chattanooga, as consisting of works on the Federal extreme left, up the river, the "Star" fort in the center, and the "Moccasin" works. The writer says: "These last works are on the north side, and in a bend of the river opposite our left, and are so designated because the ground in the bend of the river assumes the shape of an Indian's moccasin. They are in the lower part of the S which sweeps around toward our lines at the foot of Lookout. The ground in the moccasin is elevated and irregular, and gives the enemy an enfilading fire upon a column moving across the plain against their center or right. There are three casemated batteries of rifled guns on the moccasin, and they are known among the Confederates as the moccasin batteries."

"The Star" fort is situated about the center of the Federal lines, and is an extensive and formidable work. We have not yet been able to ascertain the number of guns it mounts, though we could see that four of its guns replied to our fire. None of their guns, however, were able to reach our batteries on the mountains, on account of their great elevation. The distance was too far for our guns to produce any particular effect. Several of our shot were seen to explode above the Star Fort and over the Federal lines; but as far as I could see, with the aid of an excellent glass, no unusual commotion was created thereby in the camps of the enemy. The men moved in an orderly manner to their positions in the forts and behind the breast works, and stood firmly to their posts throughout the day."

A letter from a prominent officer in Longstreet's corps, states there will be no attack on Chattanooga, and adds that although the Union position is not impregnable, it is very strongly fortified, and would cost half of Bragg's army to storm them."

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.

GEN. HOOD AND HIS MEN.

While Hood's division was in line of battle on Saturday, the 19th, waiting to be ordered forward, the General himself rode along the front, his hat off, in token of salute, his left arm in a sling, and his noble countenance still pale from the wound received at Gettysburg. Every tongue was ready to shout with shouts—for Hood's men love their gallant leader. But he waved his hand for silence, lest their cheers should attract the enemy's artillery, and said: "Boys, I am glad to see you. You must whip this battle here." There was something awfully beautiful and solemnly prophetic of the issue of the day, in the murmured vow, "not loud but deep," that ran along the line, "We'll do it, General!" They greeted him with the waving of their hats in the air, and when shortly after they were ordered to advance, they did so with the wild shouts and impetuosity characteristic of Southern blood; and the Yankees of Rosecrans' army will long remember and as long lament the day they first met Hood's division on the gory banks of the Chickamauga. "They conquer, but their leader falls," and when it was told "General Hood is wounded," the writer saw the eyes of many a battle-scarred veteran wet with tears. Since the death of Stonewall Jackson, the loss of no man has been so deeply deplored as that of Major General John B. Hood. He is regarded by the soldiers as the second Stonewall Jackson of our army now. God grant that the hero may still live to fight and win his country's battles.

THE PROSPECTS FOR COAL.—We have endeavored to furnish our readers with the most reliable information in our reach relative to the supply of coal for immediate use. A late estimate as to the amount of coal in barges at Pittsburgh showed 4,000,000 bushels. The Evening Chronicle of that city, in a late date, states the estimate at too low a figure by one-half, and that there is ready for shipment over 8,000,000 bushels. It gives the details as follows: In the Youghiogheny there are 800,000 bushels. In Pool No. 4, in the Monongahela, there are eight barges, containing at a rough estimate, 10,000 bushels each; eighteen barges containing 20,000 each, and fifteen containing 5000 each. In Pool No. 3 there are sixty-four barges with 10,000 bushels each; thirty-one barges with 20,000 each, and thirty-four with 5,000 each. In Pool No. 2 there are eighty barges with 10,000 bushels each; eighty-one barges with 20,000 each, and eighty-seven with 5,000 each. In Pool No. 1 there are eighty-one barges with 10,000 bushels each; sixty barges with 20,000 each, and forty-eight with 5,000 each. Total in barges and boats. In the different pools 7,050,000 bushels. Below Pool No. 1 there are according to a close estimate, 800,000 bushels, with that in the Youghiogheny and different pools, the enormous aggregate of 8,650,000 bushels.

Relative to starting this immense fleet, the Chronicle states that "it requires a stage of eight feet for barges, while the heavier class of coal boats require from 10 to 12 feet. Should the rise come from the Allegheny, only the coal in the immediate vicinity of the city will be got out, and this is but a very small portion of the whole; while, should it extend to both rivers even, the length of time required to get the barges through the locks, and the absence of a sufficient number of steam-tugs to take them to their destination, renders it certain that, unless the freshets lasts for several days but a small quantity will get out. The fact, then, that we have so much coal lying there does not, even had we a rise to-morrow, promise that relief to our suffering friends below which some, who have not weighed the matter carefully, have been led to anticipate."

In regard to this we can say that our annual rises in the Ohio are generally extended over several weeks; and, with this precedent before us, we may hope for a fair supply at our landings, based upon the above figures.

From the Detroit Free Press.

UPWARD TENDENCY IN GOLD.

For the month of September the imports to the port of New York were fifteen millions of dollars, and the exports, exclusive of specie, were twelve millions. The imports are recorded in the customs returns at the gold value, but the exports are entered at the value represented by the paper currency. At the present price of gold, the gold value of our twelve millions of exports is but eight millions, leaving a balance of seven millions of foreign trade against us in September. The balance has been largely against us this month, and the result is the necessity for large exportations of gold. This is one reason for its upward tendency.

The exports of gold from San Francisco to New York have also wholly ceased, on account of the dangers apprehended from the rebel privvies. For the last nine months we have received but nine and a half millions of gold from California, against eighteen and a half millions during the same period of 1862. With this disproportion between the receipts of specie, and its exportation to balance the foreign trade, we are losing it from the country at the rate of forty millions per annum. This is another reason for its upward tendency. The customs receipts are now paid in gold, and amount to about sixty millions a year. The interest on the Seven thirty bonds which the gold is held to pay amounts to about twenty-five millions per annum. The excess of the Government's gold receipts to its gold disbursements is about thirty-five millions. This is another reason for its upward tendency. The Treasury Department continues its large issue of paper money. Our armies have not met with the successes anticipated. This, too, has caused an upward tendency in gold. We have not alluded to local reasons and speculations which tend to produce sudden fluctuations in the money market, but have merely endeavored to briefly state the substantial reasons for the gradual rise in gold. Secretary Chase, our financial luminary, gravely tells us that "it is sympathy with treason that makes gold rise."

The Concord (N. H.) Patriot reports that Chief Justice BELL, of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, decides, in the case of John H. George vs. The City of Concord, that United States "greenbacks" are not legal tender. The plaintiff held the city's notes for \$2,000, for which United States notes were tendered and refused, and a suit brought to recover the debt, which action has been for the present decided as above. The case goes to the full bench.

We believe that Chief Justice BELL, of the New York Court of Appeals, now the Republican candidate for re-election, has given a similar opinion. The full Court, however, was the other way in opinion.

Many persons fancy themselves friendly when they are only officious.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, October 26, 1863.

I am informed that the last mail from Europe has brought not only the official, but also the moral assurance, based upon incontrovertible evidence, that the French Government will continue to preserve a complete neutrality in American affairs. This confirms the statements I have sent you at various times concerning the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France: I asserted if you remember, that this recognition was subordinate to the power of the South to maintain its ground, to preserve its territorial possessions, and to oppose an effective check to the Union armies.

This conclusion not having been fulfilled—the South on the contrary, lost considerable within the last six months, both in a material and moral point of view—the Government of the Emperor has continued to maintain its previous attitude, watching the course of events and adapting its conduct to circumstances. This has been the policy of the French since the beginning of the war. Thus, when the news of the invasion of Pennsylvania by General Lee reached France, Cabinet councils were held in order to consider the new elements which this invasion, if successful, would produce in the relations of France with this country. But no sooner was the defeat at Gettysburg known than the French Government relaxed into its passive attitude, and left events follow their own course, without coming to any conclusion.

Notwithstanding the firm intentions of the French Government to adhere strictly to its pledge of neutrality, so long as this gulf fails to vindicate its right to recognition, there are certain reasons which, I am informed, may possibly change its disposition, and induce it to exchange its attitude; as a measure of self-protection and prudence. Among these causes I may name the aggressive and unjustifiable language of some American papers toward the Empire—their unfortunate efforts to alienate, without cause, the people of this country from France and to sow in the hearts of the people the seeds of a resentment which may at some future time grow into open hostilities.

Another cause which may lead the French Government to lend assistance to the South is the hostile and significant interpretation given to the presence of the Russian fleet in American harbors. If these obstacles to international good-feeling be removed there is no probability of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France until the ability of the Confederacy to maintain itself has been fully demonstrated.

By intelligence received from Trieste it now appears that the Emperor of the French had confidently suggested to Prince Maximilian the idea of demanding of the Mexican Legation the universal consent of the Mexican people as the condition of his acceptance, and that his speech was communicated to that monarch and to his Imperial brother Francis II, before he delivered it. It would seem that these conditions were merely conventional, and did not imply on the part of the Prince any intention of rejecting the proffered crown. This was perfectly understood not only by the crowned heads of Europe, who were informed of Prince Maximilian's designs, but also by the people of Trieste, where the Prince resided. This was so evident that after the arrival of the Mexican delegation a rich banker of that city, having invited all the principal citizens to a banquet, the first toast of the evening was given in honor of the Emperor and Empress of Mexico. The acceptance of Maximilian was a fact settled long ago, as I have several times assured you, and which only awaited certain formalities to be proclaimed to the whole world.

A Cry for House Room.

The Richmond correspondent of the Atlanta Appeal, under date of Oct. 1, writes:

The question of house-room is beginning to assume a more serious and alarming aspect in the capital than even the question of food. As the season approaches when all the summer absentees will have returned to the city, and when, in addition to these, and the very large accessions of fugitives from their homes which have been made to the population during three or four months past, we shall have both houses of Congress and the State Legislature in session at the same time, the problem of providing them with quarters becomes more and more perplexing. Rents have gone up to an almost incredible figure. Houses in any convenient part of the town will now rent for more than they would have brought at public auction three years ago. A single room, unfurnished, commands one hundred dollars a month. I know of one instance in which a two-story dwelling has been rented at the enormous rate of \$1,000 a month. Heads of families are going about begging to be taken in as boarders, in private dwellings, at any charge that may be demanded.

This state of things is inevitable to a small town which all at once finds itself the seat of government of a great nation, and at the same time the place of refuge of thousands who have been compelled to abandon their own firesides by the public enemy. Ordinarily, the evil of an over-crowded city would remedy itself by the erection of new houses. But this is now impossible. Not a row of tenements have been built in Richmond since 1850, and, in many cases, dwellings which had been roofed in, have been necessarily left in an unfinished condition for want of material to carry them to completion.

Nobody can build, and nobody can finish what they have already commenced. What will be the upshot of this unlooked for pressure remains to be seen. Some departments of the Government business will probably have to be removed elsewhere. The poorer citizens will have to abandon Richmond as a place in which they can not possibly afford to keep a roof over their heads, and this without reference to the urgent necessity of food and fuel which must bear heavily upon the scanty purse when the cold weather has been fairly inaugurated.

Henry Ward Beecher is being educated by foreign travel, and announces in his last letter the dissipation of one of his Paritisan prejudices:

"I am bound to say, also, that I have been agreeably disappointed in the appearance of the monks and priests in Roman Catholic countries. As a general rule, they have appeared to be clear-faced, intelligent, and sincere men. Only once or twice did we meet the legendary type of monk—rouged, fat, and worldly. In Switzerland, and in Northern Italy, the general impression produced upon me by the priests has been highly favorable to them."

From a Washington Letter Writer.

Reception of the Mexican Minister.

Senor Don Matias Romero was to-day presented to the President by the Secretary of State as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic. On delivering his credentials he made the remarks of which the following is a translation:

"I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the letters of the Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, which accredit me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico near your Excellency's Government. Two neighboring, friendly Governments, which divide between them the richest portion of this continent, and which are ruled by identical institutions, can no less have identical interests, which will be augmented and strengthened in a great degree by drawing more closely together the friendly relations which happily exist between them, and by developing the commercial intercourse which both in the result will mutually benefit. The Government and people of Mexico profess the greatest friendship and consideration for the Government and people of the United States of America, and fervently desire the prosperity, aggrandizement and welfare of the country. On me has fallen the honor to come here and express these sentiments of goodwill, and in the discharge of my official duties, my greatest efforts will be directed to the accomplishment of the desires of my Government, which are also mine, to maintain and strengthen the bonds of friendship which connect Mexico with the United States, and promote the development of the commercial interests, which will more closely draw together the ties by which the two nations are united. I do not doubt that, in the discharge of the mission which has been confided to me, I shall meet with the co-operation of the Government of your Excellency; and it will be very satisfactory to me to succeed in deserving your approbation."

To which the President replied as follows:

Mr. Romero: You have hitherto resided with us, and for a considerable period have been the chief diplomatic representative of your country at this capital. You know how sincerely and how proudly during that residence the United States desired that Mexico might enjoy the blessings of domestic and foreign peace with perfect security, prosperity, independence and freedom. You know also that, during the previous residence to which I have referred, you enjoyed the respect and esteem of this Government, and the good will of the people of the United States. I have the pleasure of assuring you that in all things, as well affecting your country as yourself personally, these feelings remain unchanged. Thanking you for the liberal sentiments you have expressed for the United States, and congratulating you upon the renewed confidence which your Government has reposed in you, it is with unaffected pleasure that I bid you welcome to Washington.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 2.—The Richmond White of 31st ult. contains the following dispatch:

CHARLESTON, October 30.—The bombardment of Fort Sumter to-day is the heaviest that has ever taken place. From sundown Wednesday till sundown Thursday 1,250 shot from 15 inch mortars and 300 pounder Parrots have been thrown against the Fort. Our loss is seven wounded.

This evening the enemy opened fire from the mortar battery at Cummings' Point, upon the north-east angle of the fort, which seem to be the special object of their attention.

The enemy's batteries engaged were those of Gregg and Wagner, the center battery and Cummings Point Battery, with the addition of three Monitors.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter still goes on, but the fire is much slackened. Our batteries fire slowly and deliberately. The enemy at present pays no attention to them.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Sales of Government Bonds to-day amounted to \$3,150,000. Parties wanting bonds dated November 1, can obtain them by paying back interest in coin or its equivalent. Deliveries of bonds under \$3,000 are made on payment of subscription.

LOUISVILLE, November 2.—There is great dissatisfaction among our merchants because of the requirement to carry their handsmen to Cincinnati, as requisite to obtain permits to send goods to loyal southern ports, which are geographically tributary to Louisville. A meeting of the merchants is in contemplation, to represent to the Government the injustice of depriving them of a local officer for granting such permits.

Foreign News.

The London Times publishes a letter by the well-known correspondent "Mysterious," commenting on and showing the importance of the seizure of the steam-rails in the Mersey, expressing the belief that the public will stand by the Government in their determination to defeat fraudulent contrivances.

Mr. Laird had been speaking at Birkenhead, defending his course in the matter of the Alabama.

Napoleon had received and congratulated the Mexican deputation on their success.

St. Petersburg accounts say it is the general belief that there will be a diplomatic rupture between Russia and the Western powers before Christmas.

The Times has an editorial holding up, in moving tones, the threatening position of affairs throughout the world, and urging that it is the plain duty of England to seize and use all the opportunities of her position, and, as arbitrator, make and keep peace while she can.

The Army and Navy Gazette considers the Southern cause more hopeful now than for some time past, and thinks that, if similar aid or non-success on the part of the Federalists should mark the close of the year, there will be a great chance of the South obtaining an armistice, and that armistice will lead to an adjustment of the present difficulty.

All the forts commenced in Philadelphia a few months ago, are now completed. Their cost is near \$50,000.

When men are together they listen to one another; but women and girls look at one another.

A single firm pays \$150,000 a year to the London Times for advertising. As ye sow so shall ye reap.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1863.

Sugar—New Orleans, 12 1/2 to 15c.

Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 62@65c; Half Bbls. 37c.

Coffee 82 to 85c with upward tendency.

Wheat—Red \$1 05; White \$1 15@1 20.

Flour—Selling at from \$6 00@7 00.

Whisky—Market firm Ross & Newell's premium selling at 54c.

Corn Sugar, 17c.

Grain 17c.

Loaf 17c.

RACON—Sides 8c; Hams 10@12c; Shoulders 6 1/2 cents.

LARD—10 to 12 1/2c, per lb.

HEMP—\$120 to \$125 per ton.

TORRADO—Selling at 7@10c lbs.

MAKEREL—Bbls. No. 2, \$1; Half bbls. 75c.

QUARTERS \$4.00.

SALT—50c bushel.

IRON—Bar Iron 2 1/2; Nail Iron 6 1/2@8; Horse Shoe 3 1/2@4.

NAILED—\$5 25 for 10d.

RISE—9c. \$ lb.

FEATHERS—46 cents lbs.

FLAX SEED—\$1 75 per bushel.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

A T M Y OLD AND COMMISSION

Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favor. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.

Mayville, July 17

OLD HAMS—200 two year old canned, of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS—500 canned Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION—Good and Fructue for storage or sale always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON—50 Bbls. choice Bourb. Whisky very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR—The choicest brands always kept

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS—Choice Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 5.

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

LADIES.—We will furnish GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK and the BULLETIN one year for \$3.50.

A Catholic priest in Essex county, New York, who was known to have a large sum of money about him, was robbed, murdered, and his body thrown into Lake Champlain.

AN OLD ROSE TREE.—The oldest rose tree in Europe is at Hildesheim, in Hanover. It was planted in the ninth century by Louis the Pious, and in 1078 Bishop Hezilo had a wall built around the tree to protect it. It has lately put forth new shoots from the old roots, one of which is twelve feet high and nearly an inch in diameter.

Col. Straight and his companions recently made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the Libby Prison.

An Exchange heads an article "Copperhead on the Brain." There is generally brains in such heads.

A mob at Jackson, New Hampshire, on Thursday night burned the hotel where the deputy provost marshal was stopping, while serving notices on drafted men. He narrowly escaped with his life.

Seven hogheads of fine leaf tobacco, says the Louisville Democrat, grown by Mr. E. Boyd, of Christian County, and owned by John W. McPherson, were sold on the 21st inst., at Pratt & Co.'s warehouse, at an average of \$23 50 per hundred pounds. At the Bonne Warehouse, two hogheads of bright cutting leaf, grown by Jas. Crawford, of Breckinridge county, sold for \$32 50 and \$38.

The Russian squadron in New York harbor carries 170 guns, and is manned by 2,400 men.

Persons visiting Maysville, should not forget the great rendezvous on Market street under the special care of our friend BANCROFT, as emphatically the place to get a superb dinner for 30 cents. Meals served up at all hours and on short notice. Oysters of the most delicious flavor served up to suit and for sale by the Can or Half Can.—Game, Fish, &c.; when they can be procured. Give George a call, and you will not wish to dine any where else.

A large number of new box-cars are being placed on the Kentucky Central Railroad. Some of them were manufactured by order of the Government. Doubtless a portion of this rolling stock will be taken through to the Louisville and Nashville road, the gauge of the roads between here and the former city being now the same.

HONEST.—J. J. Astor, Jr., finding that his house in New York had been valued by the Tax Commissioners at only \$10,000, sent word to them that they had made a mistake of \$90,000 in the estimate.

The odd proposal has been made in England to turn the Great Eastern into a floating hotel, and anchor her off Cowes, to make occasional sea excursions.

Madame La Grange, the cantatrice, has created a furor in Spain. It is said that on two nights 5,400 bouquets and 100 doves and Canary birds were thrown to her on the stage.

The flute with which John Bunyan beguiled the tediousness of his captive hours is now in possession of Mr. Howell, tailor, Gainsborough, England. In appearance, it is not unlike the leg of a stool—out of which, it is said Bunyan, while in prison manufactured it. When the turnkey, attracted by the sound of music, entered his cell, the flute was replaced in the stool, and by this means detection was avoided.

A New Hampshire paper says those who went to Lebanon one day last week for examination, were shocked to see a white man there, followed by his young son, whom he was endeavoring to sell at the highest price as a substitute. The man, at last, after much hanting, sold his boy for \$450, and pocketed the greenbacks with the coolest satisfaction, while the boy dejectedly passed into the Provost's office to report for service.

The Principal of the State Michigan Normal School has admitted negro children to all the rights and privileges which other scholars have. So they go on the straight road to negro equality and amalgamation.

A writer in the Georgia Constitutionalist says, the war is costing the Confederacy \$700,000,000 a year. This does not include the cost in the destruction of public and private property, loss of stores, &c., which will be found twice more than seven hundred millions per annum.

THE PROSPECT.—How will the "growth of a Union sentiment at the South" be encouraged by the triumph in three great States of the North, of a party pledged to accord no peace until the institution of slavery is completely extinct and all the provisions of the confiscation act fully carried out?

Is the result of the recent elections calculated to foster a desire for reconstruction on the part of the Southern people?

The recent ovation to the satraps of the Russian despot, in New York, has stirred the genuine blood of the friends of liberty, as they are determined to make a demonstration in honor of the down-trodden Poles. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

Some of our Polish friends (and we have many hundred of them now) have taken umbrage, it seems, at the hospitalities offered to the Russian officers by the municipal authorities. In order to give expression to their feelings, they have published a notification in the morning journals, stating that a "grand banquet is about to be given by a committee of citizens to the Poles resident in New York and vicinity, with a view of manifesting their sympathy with oppressed nations and their abhorrence of tyranny by whomsoever practiced." The advertisement is prefaced with this heading: "Liberty, Liberty, to the Prostrate Nations!"

CENTRAL AMERICA AND FRANCE.—A good deal of feeling exists on the part of the representatives of the Central American States, touching the aggressions of France in Mexico. The protection of this Government is asked, but what can it do for them while engaged in a protracted civil war, to emancipate millions of slaves, and reduce other millions of whites to colonial condition, or to servitude? Referring to this point, the official organ reproduces the Monroe Doctrine, as laid down in his (the President's) message of 1823. The organ says it would be a great license of interpretation to give to the proceedings of France in Mexico any other meaning than that of controlling the destiny of that republic, if not of oppressing it, so far as present appearances go. If this course is persisted in, we can foresee no alternative for the United States, consistent with its honor and dignity, than that of offering the views the President uttered in 1823.—Washington Correspondence New York News.

Dr. Roback's Yearly Resume.

DISEASE EXPELLED FROM THE BLOOD BY DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.—I know of fourteen hundred and fifty-one persons, some of whom have been given over by physicians, who have been radically cured by my Scandinavian medicines, and I do not hear of one in a thousand of the cures that my Medicines effect. Among them, as copied from my record are 240 of Dyspepsia; 136 Liver Complaint; 117 Rheumatism; 22 Scrofula in adults; 67 Scrofula in children; 135 General Debility; 47 Sexual Disability; 186 Tetters and other diseases of the Skin; 36 Fits; 215 Fever and Ague; 250 various diseases. I have now over 4,500 agents. See advertisement.

MARRIED.

October 27th, 1863, by the Rev. John Smith, Mr. WILLIAM A. BROWN, of Maysville, to Miss MATTIE A. BURROUGHS, of Montgomery county, Ky.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, November 2d, 1863, of consumption, Mrs. HELEN ADAMS, aged about forty years.

Notice to Blacksmiths.

IT Being the wish of the Boss Blacksmiths of Mason County, that a meeting of the same be held at an early day, I hereby request that they assemble at the "NEPTUNE HALL," in the City of Maysville, On Wednesday, November 11th, 1863. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance demands their attention. nov 5 JONAS MYALL, Pres.

Engine and Boiler For Sale.

THE ENGINE has a nine inch Cylinder with three feet stroke; FLY-WHEEL ten feet in diameter and weighs 2,200 pounds; BOILER twenty-four feet long (of best thickness), forty-two inches in diameter, with two sixteen inch Flues—almost as good as new—having been run but very little. The whole is capable of running two pairs of Stones, and the necessary Bolting Apparatus. Apply to MILTON TAYLOR, Three miles of Maysville, on Flemingsburg Pike. nov 5 1863-tf

FRESH CRANBERRIES.—Just received and for sale by J. H. RICHESON.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches and Apples—nov 5 For sale by J. H. RICHESON.

HOMINY—best flint—For sale by nov 5 J. H. RICHESON.

KENTUCKY CREAM CHEESE.—Fresh from the Blue Grass region—very rich and of fine flavor—For sale by J. H. RICHESON. nov 5

FRESH MACKEREL, 1863!

THIS Day received direct from Boston, nov 5 Kegs and Half Barrels. For sale by J. H. RICHESON.

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP!

JUST Received a fine lot of New York nov 5 Syrup. For sale by J. H. RICHESON.

FINE CUT TOBACCO.—A choice article nov 5 For sale by J. H. RICHESON.

Coal Oil Reduced!

90 CTS PER GALLON RETAIL; nov 5 Larger quantities at smaller figures. At J. H. RICHESON'S.

Coal Oil!

PRICE REDUCED!!

At SEATON & BRODRICK'S

WINDOW GLASS!

ALL SIZES

At SEATON & BRODRICK'S.

Harper's Magazine!

HARPER for November—the closing No. of nov 5 the present, volume received by G. W. BLATTERMAN, 2nd Street

BOOK & STATIONERY

HOUSE!

HAVING Purchased the Stock of nov 5 BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, &c., of Messrs W. L. PEARCE & Co., I propose to conduct the business at the old stand in this City. I shall be continually supplied with a full stock of all articles pertaining to the business and shall sell upon the most reasonable terms.

My stock of SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL nov 5 STATIONERY is now complete and embraces all the classes of Books in use by the Schools in Northern Kentucky and Southern Ohio. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

Nov 17, 1863.

Special Notices.

HELMSTREET'S

INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

It restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubercles with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All *entasthenous* dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford themselves no dressing. Helmstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

Luxuriant Beauty,

promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. S. Barnes & Co. 202 Broadway, New-York. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PECTORAL.

Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Pulmonary organs are ever prevalent, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure and protect these complaints, must be Expectant, Anodyne and Invigorating, loosening the mucus of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever mastered this class of diseases like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, influenza, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, or Putrid Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Congha, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c.

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe Pulmonary Complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen its equal."

Rev. J. J. Potter, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that it *never fails*.

It is composed of pure Iceland-Moss, Balm of Gilead, Peruvian Balsam, Elecampane, Comfrey, Burdock, and other invaluable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Full descriptions, recommendations and directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all principal Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. R. D. Wynkoop, and sold by D. S. Barnes & Co. New-York. [oct1-6m.]

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sunburnt face and hands to a nearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *delicious* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have.—Sold everywhere.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.

General Agents,

Oct 1, '63 6m. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Mayville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantees to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOB-BING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOB-BING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Notions,

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.

Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

To the Ladies Only!

IF YOU WISH TO BUY

TUCK OR SLIDE COMBS,

Call and see our new and beautiful assortment just received. We have them in Sets and Separate of Shell, Coral, Amber, Steel, Gilt, Ivory, Berlin Wire, Buffalo Bone, India Rubber, &c., &c.

N. B. Also, a few *BELT BUCKLES* of Steel, Jet, Platina, &c. Call early and make your selections while the assortment is good.—They can be found at our NEW DRESS STORE,

Cor. 2nd & Court,

SEATON & BRODRICK.

oct15

S. T. 1860-X.

DR. RAY'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover-buds, Orange Peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock, S.-T.—1860-X. &c.

The following is a sample of the testimony daily received.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, O., January 15, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble Soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is most marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,

STILES, CHADWICK & CO.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8, 1862.

I have been so ill with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and to my astonishment I ever used. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S.-T.—1860-X. means. Yours truly, H. B. KINGSLER.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KY. Dec 21, '62.

Messrs P. H. DRAKE & Co.

We are compelled to order 12 doz. Plantation Bitters to supply friends who have no other way of procuring this admirable article.

Respectfully yours,

SILAS F. MILLER & Co. Proprietors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Dec 21, 1861.

I have been so ill with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and to my astonishment I ever used. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S.-T.—1860-X. means. Yours truly, H. B. KINGSLER.

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio.

Dec. 20, 1862

Messrs DRAKE & Co. The Plantation Bitters appears to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more, and oblige.

Yours truly,

T. P. SAUNDERS & Co.

Delicate female requiring a gentle stimulant, and clergymen, lawyers and students exhausted by mental labor, will find the Plantation Bitters a most beneficial tonic.

Every bottle has the *fac simile* of our signature on a steel plate engraving, or it is not genuine.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

202 Broadway, N. Y.

Octob 1. 1863 6mo.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubby, &c., &c.

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

MR. R. DAWSON, Trnsee for G. G. CURTIS, Co. Kentucky Nursery, near the City of Maysville, has ready for full delivery, in the finest condition and of vigorous growth; a very large and select stock of Fruit Trees, say at least 100,000 stocks of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Grapes, &c., &c.

Together with the smaller fruits, as Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, &c.;

the list embracing 60 choice varieties of Apples and 80 varieties of Peaches, which he will sell at 8 cents each; HUGH'S CRAB 10 cents; and other descriptions of fruit trees at proportionately low rates.

He has also a large variety of splendid ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, &c.; Fir, Spruce, Scotch and Austrian Pines, at equally favorable rates.

Planters will never have a better selection out of which to choose and can never procure stocks on so equally favorable terms. Orders left at Porter's Tan Yard Stand will receive prompt attention.

(October 22, 1863-tf.)

[Eagle copy 1 month in Weekly.]

New Grain Store!

HAVING Retired from the firm of ALEX. POWER & Co., I will continue on my own account in the Grain Trade, on Wall Street, next door to Alex. Maddox, and solicit all our old customers to give me a call, as I have a large number of Sacks and feel confident of my ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to deal with me.

ALEX. POWER.

Maysville, Ky., July 1, 1863.

Braiding All the Go!

I HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE variety of new Style STAMPS, which in addition to my former stock enables me to offer a greater variety of BRAIDING PATTERNS than can be found in the City. I am prepared to Stamp Ladies' or Children's Dresses or Cloaks, in the latest style, on short notice and at moderate rates.

LADIES are invited to call and see my PATTERNS.

Mrs. GEO. ARTHUR, Maysville, Oct. 15.

Second street.

UNION COAL OIL,

ALWAYS ON HAND, and for sale at lowest market price by

BEN PHISTEY.

Come down in the center, That's what it means!

N. C.

SADDLERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED so as to give his undivided attention to the Manufacture of every article connected with the SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE!

He has now on hand and in process of making, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles; Saddle Bags; Buggy, Carriage, Brake and Sulkey Harness; Wagon and Plow Gear; Riding Bridles, with Racking, Port and Snaffle Bits; Wagon, Buggy, Coach, Sulkey and Riding Whips; Hog and Kipkin Collars; Horse Covers, suitable for all seasons; Leather, Web and Rope Halters; Worsted, Cotton and Hemp Girths; Red top and Iron strap Hames; Dray and Cart Harness; in short every thing usually kept in a Saddle Establishment, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, to punctual dealers; 5 per cent off for cash.

All Repairing attended to at once, at my Old Stand, on 2nd street, to find which, "Come down in the Center," between Market & Sutton.

T. K. RICKETTS.

Maysville, March 26th, 1863.

NEW CHINA, GLASS

AND

Queensware House!!

R. ALBERT,

Second Street,

One door below Geo. Arthur's Confectioner Store.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE AND FANCY GOODS in great variety, as Vases, Toilet Sets in China, Porcelain and Bohemian Glass, Jewel Boxes; Fancy and Toy Boxes, Toy Tea Sets, &c. Also, Tea Sets in French and English China, plain and gilt—Plated and Britannia Centers, and Plated Table Ware of all descriptions.

Also, a large and fine assortment of COAL OIL LAMPS of all sizes and styles, Burners, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks; the very best of pure Coal Oil, Cans, &c. All of which will be sold for CASH at the very lowest Cincinnati Prices.

Call, see and judge for yourselves!

Maysville, Sept 8, 1868.

R. ALBERT.

TALL AND SQUAT JARS, with Japanned Tops, of all sizes at

SEATON & BRODRICK,

Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

A. B. COCHRAN'S

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

No 32, west-side Market st.,

MAYSVILLE KY.

JUST received a large stock of Family and Assorted Groceries, such as

Sugar, Syrup, Coffee, Teas, Macaroni, Fish, Nutmegs, Spices, Candles, Willow and Wooden Ware, Brooms, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.

Having bought all my Goods for cash, and my motto being "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," I can assure all who may give me a call, the cheapest Groceries in the city.

The best quality of COAL OIL always on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

A. B. COCHRAN.

N. B. Five year Old Bourbon on tap, and the best of all kinds of Liquors constantly on hand.

Maysville, Ky., March 18, 1863.

A. B. C.

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low

June 19

By BEN PHISTEY.

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY!!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of the Latest Fashions. I have also on hand a large stock of

Border Scenes in Missouri.

The building used as a Female Military Prison (in Kansas City, Gen. Ewing's district), was considered so unsafe by the occupants of the lower story, that they evacuated it, and it was evident to all that it must soon become a heap of ruins. In this building, totaling to its full, *ladies were imprisoned*, some of them wives and mothers, and one a child of ten or twelve years, who was chained to the floor in the middle of the room. As every minute made it more apparent that the building must fall, these wretched prisoners begged and entreated their jailors to remove them from the horrible death which was impending over them. But in vain. A blush for humanity as my pen records it. Their prayers were answered. The *ladies* came. The building fell, burying its unhappy inmates in its ruins. Four out of the number were killed, and *very* crushed and mutilated that it was impossible to identify them except by their clothing. Of those who survived, *every* one was shockingly crippled. Such was the awful tragedy which it is here well understood led to the "Lawrence" massacre.

A gray-haired, delicate looking woman, said to a lady who met her on the road: "Twice have I been burnt out, and robbed of all I had, and last Monday they hung my husband, and there is all I have left of a once happy home!" She was driving a two horse wagon, in the bottom of which lay three or four sick and suffering children and was trying to make her way to the home of a distant relative, *where* she had not seen since her childhood. That is only one case out of hundreds that could be given.—*Correspondence of the Crisis.*

If the men now armed, or heretofore armed in Missouri, not only will not assist to stop, but actually join the work of building buildings and murdering citizens, whose only offense is that they will not countenance a "reign of terror" and death in Missouri, then we say it is time somebody was armed who will stop this awful work.

The burning by United States soldiers in the day time of a building in this city which cost fifteen thousand dollars, and the using of Federal muskets to smash into atoms a costly piano which the trembling inmates had snatched from the flames, these proceedings—in violation of all orders, decency and humanity—are acts which truly loyal men cannot calmly uphold, though, because the entire country population was unarmed, we were forced during the last month to witness such proceedings. Any man, who is not a member of the secret clique now conspiring to overthrow the liberties of loyal freemen of Missouri, is not safe in property, life, or anything else held dear by man. Our most loyal men—devoted patriots—are daily receiving notices through the mail to leave the State, or die.—*St. Jo. Herald.*

A band of men in soldier's apparel, went to the residence of Mr. Woodward, who resides in Rock House Prairie, this county, and who had his store-house burned some time since, Tuesday night, and gave him just five minutes notice to leave, and then proceeded to burn his dwelling, which was soon consumed. But, very few articles about the house were saved. The building was a new one from Mr. W.'s loss by the conflagration is between \$2,000 and \$3,000.—*St. Joseph News.*

Many powder their faces that their skins may seem white; as a poultice flour an old hen, that it may pass for a tender chicken. Philadelphia is famous for its *poetry*. The following epitaph is credited to that locality:

Farewell, my children dear,
I am not dead, but sleeping here;
Till your father in a letter,
God took me to make me better.

The Winsted, Connecticut Herald gives ministers who make long prayers at weddings, a rejoinder in the following justification to a marriage notice: "MARRIED.—At the Methodist church, in the village, on Tuesday evening last, after a *prayer* protracted prayer by Rev. Blank," &c.

Love often betrays itself by tremulous tones, as the quivering of the cork announces the bite of the fish.

The sun stood still a few hours for Joshua.—The very years stand still for a maiden of thirty.

"If Britannia rules the waves," said a sea-sick man during a storm, "I wish she'd rule them straighter."

A Methodist minister in Kansas, living on a small salary, was greatly troubled to get his quarterly instalment. He at last told the non-paying trustees that he must have his money, as he was suffering for the necessities of life. "Money!" replied the trustees, "you preach for money? We thought you preached for the good of souls!" "Sons!" responded the reverend, "I can't eat souls—and if I could, it would take a thousand such as yours to make a meal!"

Many a woman would rather have a foul ulcer in her soul than a pimple on her nose.

Mean souls, like mean pictures, are often found in good-looking frames.

The stepping-stone to a fortune is not to be found in a jeweler's shop.

Choose not your wives as you do grapes, from the bloom on them.

A newspaper may be destroyed at night. It may light a cigar; it may curl a lady's hair. Ah! only think of that, girls. An editor's thoughts completely, sweetly, exquisitely wreathed in your hair tresses, and—yet!—nestling down with you in your midnight slumbers, gently to guard and peacefully keep watch over your happy dreams.

How many women have been ruined by diamonds, as bird catches flies—the lark from heaven to earth with sparkling glass.

The wise wife opposes wrath with kindness. A sand-bag will stop a cannon ball by its yielding.

The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, must go the way he would train up his child in.

Why does Abe, with his Conscripted Aes, differ from the butchers that drive bullocks to the slaughter pen? Because butchers drive the fat of the land to the slaughter pen, but Abe drives none but the poor.

A new member arose to make his first speech, and, in his embarrassment began to scratch his head. "Well, really," exclaimed Sheridan, "he has got something in his head, after all."

The Question Answered.

Somebody—a woman, of course—wonders why, when Eve was manufactured from a spare rib, a servant wasn't made at the same time to wait on her? Somebody else—a woman we imagine—replies in the following strain:

"Because Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, collar string to be sewed on, or a glove to mend 'right way, quick now!' Because he never read the newspaper until the sun got down behind the palm trees, and then, stretching himself out, yawned out, 'Ain't supper most ready, my dear?' Not he. He made the fire, and hung the kettle over it himself, we'll venture; and pulled the radishes, peeled the potatoes, and did every thing else he ought to do. He milked the cows, fed the chickens, and looked after the pigs himself. He never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates, and the mango season was over. He never stayed out till 11 o'clock to a ward meeting, hurrying for an out-and-out candidate, and then scolding because poor Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gate. He never played billiards, rolled, ten pins and *before* last horses, nor choked Eve with cigar smoke. He never loafed around corner groceries while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. In short, he didn't think she was especially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten a wife's cares a little. That's the reason that Eve did not need a hired girl; and with it was the reason that her fair descendants did."

FEEL THE JUSTICE OF THE APARTITION.—The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican, a leading Administration print, narrates the following incident:

"I had the pleasure on Monday night of seeing *Macbeth* rendered upon the stage by Mr. Wallace and Mr. Davenport, and also of seeing Mr. Lincoln present at the time with his little 'Ad' (Phaddeus Lincoln) with him. It is Mr. Lincoln's favorite play, and one could not repress a certain curiosity to know (though he is familiar with them) as he is with stump-speaking, doubtless, how certain passages would strike him. When the following passage between Malcolm and Macbeth was pronounced the audience was suddenly silent as the grave: 'MAL. Let us seek out some desolate shade Weep our sad bosom empty. [and then] 'MACB. Let us rather Hold fast the mortal sword, and like good men Bestride our down-fall'n birthdom. Each new-morn New widows howl, new orphans cry, new sorrows Strike heaven on the face, that it rebounds As if it felt with Scotland and yelod out Like vialable of dolor.'"

"Mr. Lincoln leaned back in his chair in the shade after this sentence was pronounced, and for a long time wore a sad and sober face as if suddenly his thoughts had wandered from the play-room far away to where his great armies contest with the rebellion of a vast empire."

DIPHTHERIA AMONG ARMY HORSES.—A new disease seems to have lately broken out among the horses of some of the army camps. J. H. Thompson, surgeon of the Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, stationed at Williamsburg, Virginia, thus describes its symptoms and effects:

"Four horses died in one battery within a few hours of each other. They appeared well in the morning, refused a portion of their oats at midday, and in the evening could not swallow any thing; rapid exhaustion followed, and in a few hours they died. On opening the animals, the mouth, larynx and trachea were found covered with diphtheric membranes somewhat thicker and more tenacious, but in other respects resembling that found in the human subject in cases of diphtheria. If this is diphtheria in the horse, and I know of nothing else it is likely to be, is it with them a new disease? Or, is it only new to me, because I am ignorant of its previous existence? Certainly none of the persons having charge of the Government horses around here knew any thing of the disease."

It is to be hoped that this notice will arrest the attention of scientific veterinary surgeons, and that they will be able to apply a remedy.

The Abolitionists were formerly sorely exercised in mind about the return of black fugitives from labor to their rightful masters, and to prevent such return, have repeatedly organized mobs and spilled the blood in the streets of Northern cities. But they can now witness the march of white fugitives from service in chains, and guarded by bayonets, with the utmost complacency, although they well know the unfortunate man is going to almost certain death.—*Chicago Times.*

Gen. Charles B. Stuart has been appointed by the President consulting engineer on the proposed canal from the Lakes to the Mississippi.

The wheat crop of Wisconsin is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels; of this amount, 20,000,000 bushels can be spared for foreign market sales.

Rev. C. Wilson, seeing a fly light upon the Bible, improved the occasion as follows: "Ye godless sinners, ye shall be damned, every one of you, as sure as I shall catch that fly." Here he made a full sweep with his hand and thought he had caught it; opening each finger slowly till at last he found it was not there, and said, "By the hickory, I have missed it! There's a chance for ye, sinful ragamuffins, yet!"

Men and women have become extinct; they died sixty years ago, and left no heir. Ladies and gentlemen have usurped their places.

Talking shapes our thoughts for us; the waves of conversation roll them as the surf rolls the pebbles on the shore.

When James T. Brady, the celebrated lawyer of New York, first opened a lawyer's office, he took a basement room, which had previously been occupied by a cobbler. He was somewhat annoyed by the provides occupant's callers, and irritated by the fact that he had few of his own. One day an Irishman entered. "The cobbler's gone, I see," he said. "I should think he had," tartly responded Brady. "And what do ye say?" he asked, looking at the solitary table and a few law books. "Blockheads," responded Brady. "Be gone," said the Irishman, "ye must be doin' a mighty fine business—ye ain't got but one left!"

Jerrild's notion of a wife at forty was, that a man should be able to change her like a bank note, for two twenties.

FRANK & COONS,

Attorneys at Law,

MAYSVILLE, KY.
Prompt attention paid to Collecting.
June 1862

J. K. SUMRALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.
WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties.
OFFICE—West-side of Court Street.
Jan 15, 1862

B. C. PHISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.
MAYSVILLE, KY.
August 14, 1862.

Sewing Machine for Sale.

I have a No. 1 Laid & Webster Sewing Machine, in fine running order—that I will sell at a reduced price.
CHAS. WHITE,
Boot & Shoe Store.

The Kentucky Harvester.

Having had large orders for the celebrated Reaping and Mowing Machine, all be sold but one, those not supplied would do well to call early and secure that. For Sale by
JUNO 25, 1862. JNO. H. RICHESON.

Cider Mill.

I have for sale a splendid Cider Mill, also Milk for pressing Native Wine. For sale by
JUNO 25, 1862. JNO. H. RICHESON.

Oils.

Lard Oil; Lubricating Oil; Pure Burning Coal Oil and wagon axle Grease.
For sale low for cash by
JUNO 25, 1862. JOHN H. RICHESON.

SEALING WAX & CORKS for Fruit

Cans, Jars, Jugs, &c. For Sale by
SEATON & BRODRICK.

FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE the Farm on which I now reside, containing 150 ACRES:
One mile South-east of Germantown, on the Maysville road, with good Frame Dwelling, Barns, Ice House, &c., and never-failing Water. A Young Crab Orchard, of 13 acres, growing nicely. Permission given to Seed this Fall. Enquire of the undersigned on the premises.
Sept 10, 1862. JOHN D. HILL.

CHINA, GLASS

QUEENSWARE!

HAVING purchased of C. FRANCE, an extensive stock of CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, we will continue the business in the house formerly occupied by Pearce, Telle & Holton. We have on hand and are receiving a large and complete stock of staple and fancy GOODS of every description. We keep constantly on hand a large and select assortment of
French China Tea Sets, Casters, &c.
SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, TEA WATERS, VASES, &c.
LOOKING GLASSES
and all articles of China and Glassware, all of which we offer at Cincinnati prices for Cash. We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally. Prompt attention given to all orders.
G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY,
Market Street, opposite Goddard House.
Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1862.

REMOVAL!

LOUIS STINE would respectfully inform his customers and friends that he has removed to the old building in the town formerly occupied by the Telegraph Office.

Fall and Winter Goods!

LOUIS STINE

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND GENTS FURNISHER,
SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A choice assortment of all Seasonable Goods, in his line, which he has prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for "CASH!" He solicits patronage from his friends and pledges his best efforts to give satisfaction.
October 1, 1862. LOUIS STINE

DROP IN AND LOOK AROUND!

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

Than ever was imported to this market. They will continue to receive Weekly accessions to their Stock.
Particular attention has been paid to the selection of Goods for their
MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
Which consist of
CLOTHS; DOESKINS; French, English and Domestic CASSIMERES; GRENADINE, SILK and VELVET VESTINGS, &c.
Which, under the superintendence their celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will be got up to Order, at such good and reasonable terms, as to insure all who call on them, a fashionable suit at the most reasonable terms.
They keep on hand constantly a large and well selected assortment of
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS!!
The celebrated FRENCH TIE-SHIRT; NECKTIES; COLLARS; GLOVES; HANKERCHIEFS; UMBRELLAS, &c.; &c.
Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags,
a full assortment always on hand.
Their stock of HATS & CAPS is complete.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
Maysville, October 5th, 1862.

BLUE GRASS SEED—Best quality, for sale

low by
BEN PHISTER.

COMBINATION MILL!

CIDER & GRAPE MILL, CORN SHELLER and SUGGER, all combined in one Mill, new and complete Machine, just received and for sale by
JUNO 25, 1862. JNO. H. RICHESON.

NEW

GRAIN, GROCERY,

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,
MAYSVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN,

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE

in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, northeast Corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price IN CASH for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.
I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.
I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.
All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.
June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar,

for sale at the lowest prices by
BEN PHISTER,
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups,

in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by
BEN PHISTER,
June 19, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale

low by BEN PHISTER,
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by

BEN PHISTER,
June 19.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best

quality, in store and for sale by
BEN PHISTER,
June 19.

FISH—Macrel and White Fish, in barrels,

half barrels quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by
BEN PHISTER,
June 19.

TEA—a very superior article, the best import-

ed, in store and for sale by
BEN PHISTER,
June 19.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by

BEN PHISTER,
June 19.

CANDLES—Star and Summer Mould, Candles

of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

BROOMS,

A large supply of best quality, for sale by
BEN PHISTER,
June 19.

NEW MACKEREL.

21 BARRELS NO. 1 MACKEREL;
20 Barrels No 2 do.
20 Barrels No 3 do.
20 Barrels No 4 do.
20 Barrels No 5 do.
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20 Barrels No 99 do.
20 Barrels No 100 do.

Sugar Mills,

FOR GRINDING THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE, for sale by
JUNO 1, 1862. JNO. H. RICHESON.

DIXON'S

BLACKBERRY CARMINTIVE

FOR Dysentery, Diarrhea, Flux, Cholera Morbus and Summer Complaint.
For sale by
SEATON & BRODRICK,
Cor. 2nd & Court Sts.

GRAIN DRILLS.

FARMERS are requested to call and examine a new Grain Drill for putting in their fall crops. It has many improvements over the old drill, and those wanting one would do well to call early.
For sale by
JUNO 1, 1862. JNO. H. RICHESON.

FRUIT JARS AND JARS WITH JAPANESE

PAINTED TOPS, of all sizes, for sale by Wholesale or Retail, at such prices, as to suit purchasers.
G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY,
Market street, Maysville.

HAGAN'S

MAGNOLIA BALM!

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION, Eradicating FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SUN-BURN and TAN. For sale by
SEATON & BRODRICK,
Cor. 2nd & Court Sts.

GOLDEN SYRUP!

EXTRA GOLDEN—For sale by
J. H. RICHESON,
June 19.

Combs & Brushes.

A LARE Stock and of great variety on hand and for sale at our Drug Store, corner Second and Court streets, Maysville, Ky. Sep. 17 SEATON & BRODRICK.

BOOK & STATIONERY

HOUSE!

HAVING Purchased the Stock of HAVING, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, &c., of Messrs W. L. PRARCE & Co., I propose to conduct the business at the old stand in this City. I shall be continually supplied with a full stock of all articles pertaining to the business and shall sell upon the most reasonable terms.
My stock of SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL STATIONERY is now complete and embraces all the classes of Books in use by the Schools in Northern Kentucky and Southern Ohio.
G. W. BLATTENMAN,
Sep. 17, 1862.

Coal Oil Reduced!

90 CTS PER GALLON RETAIL.
Larger quantities at smaller figures.
Oct 29, 1862. At J. H. RICHESON'S.

Coal Oil!

PRICE REDUCED!!
At SEATON & BRODRICK'S.

WINDOW GLASS!

ALL SIZES.
At SEATON & BRODRICK'S.

Harper's Magazine!

HARPER for November—the closing No. of the present volume received by
G. W. BLATTENMAN,
Oct 29 2nd Street.

CORN OIL—A choice lot

for sale by
BEN PHISTER'S.

NEW GOODS!!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RE-

spectfully inform the Public that they

are just receiving a NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which has been purchased since the recent decline, and consists of every thing kept in the Dry Goods Line. The Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine our Stock of DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of the LATEST STYLES, to-wit:

Plain Black Silks, all prices; Fancy Summer

Silks; MOZAMBIQUES; FORTINS; CHALURES; VALENTI; Plain & Fancy BENGES; SILK GRENADINES; ORGANDIES; SWISS LAWNS; JACONET LAWNS;

Linea Cambric Dress Goods;

Forals and Chiniz Muslins. A large lot of the best Prints; Irish Linens; Linen Diapers and Toweling; Table Linens; Napkins; Versailles Quilts; Plain and Plaid Jaconets; Nainsooks; Mulls; Striped, Plaid and Plain Swisses; Caps of all kinds; Jaconet & Swiss Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings; Valenciennes and Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton Laces; Ladies Jaconet and Swiss Collars; Mourning Collars; Black Lace and Grenadine Volls; Fancy Volls; Mourning Veils; Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves; Pique and Silk Gloves; Kid & Beaver Gaiters; Hosiery of all descriptions; French Corsets; new style Hoop Skirts.

A desirable Stock of

CARPETS & MATTINGS;

Parasols; Silk and Cambric Umbrellas. Also, a splendid stock of Hosiery, mostly Gaiters, Black and Brown Muslins; Drilling; Calicoes; Ginghams, of all qualities; Checks; Cottonades; Wool Tweeds and Summer Cassimeres; suitable for Yonita Clothing. We also call the attention of Gentlemen to our Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

the latest New York Styles. Also, a splendid lot of

Cents Furnishing Goods,

Such as Shirts; Drawers; Undershirts; Collars; Neck Ties; Scarfs; Gloves; Hosiery; Handkerchiefs, &c. Besides many other articles, too tedious to mention, usually kept in the Dry Goods Line, all of which we are prepared to sell as cheap if not cheaper than any one else.

Please give us a call and examine our Goods and Prices.

RICKETTS, WELLS & CO.,

SUTTON STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.
June 4th, 1863.

GODDARD HOUSE,

C